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Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Vanessa **Gomes** (Portugal)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 69 (see A/61/429, para. 2). Action on sub-item (b) was taken at the 13th, 14th, 25th, 26th, 30th, 32nd and 34th meetings, on 17 October, 7, 8, and 17 November and 1 and 8 December 2006. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/61/SR.13, 14, 25, 26, 30, 32 and 34).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.2/61/L.8 and Rev.1

2. At the 14th meeting, on 17 October, the representative of the Philippines introduced a draft resolution entitled "Humanitarian assistance and reconstruction for the Philippines" (A/C.2/61/L.8) and announced that Afghanistan, Cambodia, Israel, Japan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Morocco, Myanmar, Singapore and Thailand had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in three parts, under the symbol A/61/429 and Add.1 and 2.

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"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 60/195 and 60/196, both of 22 December 2005,

"*Reiterating its concern* over the unpredictable manner in which natural hazards occur and the need for the United Nations system to respond with impartiality and equality to requests for assistance by Member States,

"*Deeply concerned* by the disastrous consequences of the capsizing of an oil tanker due to weather and sea conditions off the coast of the Philippines,

"*Aware* that the geographical features and location of the Philippines make it prone to natural and man-made disasters,

"*Conscious* of the extensive losses sustained by the people and ecology in the affected areas,

"*Acknowledging* the timely assistance extended by the Government of Australia and the United Nations system and other international organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Maritime Organization,

"*Noting* the immediate response by the Government of the Philippines to this ecological disaster and the consequent straining of its resources in the massive clean-up operations that were needed,

"1. *Expresses its solidarity* with and support to the Government and people of the Philippines;

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Australia and the United Nations system and other international organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Maritime Organization for their timely assistance;

"3. *Calls upon* the international community to provide assistance in response to the flash appeal by the Philippines for help to the country in its clean-up drive;

"4. *Appeals* to all Member States and all other United Nations organs and bodies, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to provide support and assistance in a timely and sustained manner to the disaster risk reduction, post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation processes and clean-up efforts in the affected communities within the framework of General Assembly resolutions 60/195 and 60/196, both of 22 December 2005, and other multilateral environmental agreements;

"5. *Requests* the international community, including the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations, to increase their support and assistance for strengthening the disaster risk management and disaster preparedness capacity of the Philippines;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2007, on the collaborative effort referred to in paragraph 4 above and the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and clean-up efforts in the affected communities."

3. At its 26th meeting, on 8 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Special economic assistance for the Philippines" (A/C.2/61/L.8/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/61/L.8 and Grenada, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey and Uzbekistan. Subsequently Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Nigeria and South Africa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/61/L.8/Rev.1 (see para. 19, draft resolution I).

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the Philippines (see A/C.2/61/SR.26).

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/61/L.9 and Rev.1

7. At the 13th meeting, on 17 October, the representative of Liberia introduced a draft resolution entitled "Humanitarian assistance and reconstruction of Liberia" (A/C.2/61/L.9), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 45/232 of 21 December 1990, 46/147 of 17 December 1991, 47/154 of 18 December 1992, 48/197 of 21 December 1993, 49/21 E of 20 December 1994, 50/58 A of 12 December 1995, 51/30 B of 5 December 1996, 52/169 E of 16 December 1997, 53/1 I of 16 November 1998, 55/176 of 19 December 2000, 57/151 of 16 December 2002 and 59/219 of 22 December 2004,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General,

"*Commending* the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, the International Contact Group on the Mano River Basin, United Nations specialized agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations for their continued support for the peacebuilding process and development of Liberia,

"*Commending also* the United Nations Mission in Liberia for its important role in the maintenance of peace and stability in the country,

"*Noting with appreciation* the holding of democratic elections in October and November 2005, which culminated in the inauguration in January 2006 of the first democratically elected woman president in Africa,

"*Taking note* of the progress made in a number of areas, including the consolidation of governmental authority throughout the country evidenced by the national development agenda, which encompasses four benchmarks: security, good governance and the rule of law, economic revitalization and infrastructure, and basic services, which are also important elements for a sustainable economic growth and development,

"1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, donor countries, specialized agencies of the

United Nations system and non-governmental organizations for their valuable support in their adoption of a comprehensive approach to peacebuilding in Liberia and the subregion;

"2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his continued efforts in mobilizing the international community, the United Nations system and other organizations to provide assistance to Liberia;

"3. *Invites* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide assistance to Liberia to facilitate the continued creation of an enabling environment for the promotion of peace, socio-economic development and regional security, including by emphasizing capacity-building, institution-building and employment generation in their work and ensuring that such work complements and contributes to the development of an economy characterized by a predictable investment climate conducive to entrepreneurship, good governance and the rule of law;

"4. *Invites also* the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to support the Government's national reconstruction and development agenda, including the poverty reduction strategy process and the Millennium Development Goals;

"5. *Urges* the Government to continue to create an environment conducive to the promotion of socio-economic development, peace and security in the country as well as its commitment to upholding the rule of law, national reconciliation and human rights;

"6. *Appeals* to the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate assistance to programmes and projects identified in the present report of the Secretary-General;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

"(a) To continue his efforts in coordinating the work of the United Nations system and mobilize financial, technical and other assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

"(b) To undertake early next year, in close collaboration with the Government of Liberia and its development partners, a round-table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

"(c) To report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

"8. *Decides* to consider at its sixty-third session the status of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia."

8. At its 25th meeting, on 7 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Humanitarian assistance and reconstruction of Liberia" (A/C.2/61/L.9/Rev.1), submitted by Argentina, Bangladesh, China, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Angola, Brazil, Cuba, Guyana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iceland, Portugal, Saint Vincent

and the Grenadines, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/61/L.9/Rev.1 (see para. 19, draft resolution II).

11. The representative of the Philippines made a statement after the adoption of the draft resolution (see A/C.2/61/SR.25).

C. Draft resolution A/C.2/61/L.10/Rev.1 and Rev.2

12. At the 26th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Angola, on behalf also of Argentina, Botswana, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Germany, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Timor-Leste, Togo and Turkey, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola" (A/C.2/61/L.10/Rev.1), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* all previous resolutions in which it called upon the international community to continue to render material, technical and financial assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, including 59/216, adopted by consensus on 22 December 2004,

"*Recalling also* that the Security Council, in resolution 922 (1994) of 31 May 1994 and in subsequent resolutions adopted as from 2001, the President of the Council, in statements on Angola, and the General Assembly, in all of its resolutions on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, have, inter alia, called upon the international community to provide economic assistance to Angola,

"*Bearing in mind* that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating the conditions for long-term development and poverty reduction in Angola lies with the Government of Angola, together with, where appropriate, the participation of the international community,

"*Noting* the importance of international engagement for the consolidation of peace in Angola,

"*Noting with satisfaction* the successful implementation of and effective compliance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol,

"*Noting* that an economically revived and democratic Angola will contribute to regional stability,

"*Recalling* the first Round-Table Conference of Donors, held in Brussels from 25 to 27 September 1995,

"*Welcoming* the efforts made by donors and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to provide humanitarian, economic and financial assistance to Angola,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Recognizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of Angola for the welfare of its citizens, including returning refugees and internally displaced persons, together with the support of the international community;

"3. *Recognizes also* the efforts undertaken by the Government of Angola towards ensuring the maintenance of the peace and national security so necessary for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and economic stabilization of the country;

"4. *Recognizes further* the role that South-South cooperation is playing in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Angolan economy;

"5. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Government of Angola to the strengthening of its democratic institutions;

"6. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its leadership, coordination and successful implementation of the programme for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and for ensuring the delivery of humanitarian assistance to those in need, all of which contribute to placing the country in an irreversible path to sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

"7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the international community, the United Nations system, funds and programmes, and the governmental and non-governmental organizations that are participating in humanitarian assistance programmes in Angola, including mine-action activities, and appeals for their continued contribution to humanitarian mine-action activities in a manner complementary to that of the Government;

"8. *Expresses its gratitude* to donors and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes for the assistance provided to Angola in support of initiatives and programmes for the alleviation of the humanitarian crisis and poverty eradication."

13. At its 32nd meeting, on 1 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola" (A/C.2/61/L.10/Rev.2), submitted by Angola, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Grenada, Guinea, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Barbados, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chile, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, El Salvador, Eritrea, the Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, the Netherlands, the Niger, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

15. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/61/L.10/Rev.2 (see para. 19, draft resolution III).

16. The representative of Angola made a statement after the adoption of the draft resolution (see A/C.2/61/SR.32).

D. Draft resolution A/C.2/61/L.43

17. At the 30th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Namibia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Special economic assistance to Côte d'Ivoire" (A/C.2/61/L.43), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 43/212 of 20 December 1988, entitled 'Responsibility of States for the Protection of the environment: prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes affecting the developing countries in particular',

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 44/226 of 22 December 1989 and 47/190 of 22 December 1992,

"*Reaffirming* the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7, which stipulates that States shall take all necessary measures to prevent pollution of the seas,

"*Taking into account* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, especially principle 16, which stipulates that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,

"*Concerned* about the recent illegal and irresponsible transportation and dumping of toxic wastes in and around Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, on 19 August 2006, resulting in an unacceptable number of human deaths, more than one hundred and seven thousand people treated for toxic waste-related problems and an unprecedented environmental disaster in that country,

"*Aware* of the increasing rate of illicit movement and dumping by transnational corporations and other enterprises from industrialized countries of hazardous and other wastes in developing countries that do not have the national capacity to deal with such wastes in an environmentally sound manner,

"*Bearing in mind*, in this regard, the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the importance of updating the Code to bring it into line with the related developments since its adoption,

"*Noting* the immediate response of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to this environmental disaster, which is straining its limited resources in the massive clean-up and relief operations and its request for international support,

"*Aware* of the ongoing efforts of the Government and people of Côte d'Ivoire and the international community to restore lasting peace and development in Côte d'Ivoire,

"*Noting* the efforts of the European Community to identify and bring to justice the perpetrators of this shameful crime,

"*Deeply concerned* about the importance of the loss of human life, environmental damage and destruction of biodiversity and the fragile marine ecosystems, as well as the enormous public health costs involved,

"1. *Expresses its solidarity*, empathy and support to the Government and people of Côte d'Ivoire;

"2. *Requests* Member States, the United Nations bodies concerned and the international financial institutions and development partners to provide additional economic and technical assistance in a timely and sustained manner to the current and post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation efforts in the affected areas of Côte d'Ivoire;

"3. *Invites* the international community, the United Nations system and other international organizations to increase their support for the strengthening of the disaster risk management and disaster preparedness capacity of Côte d'Ivoire;

"4. *Calls upon* the polluter to take responsibility, in accordance with international law, to adequately compensate those affected in Côte d'Ivoire, based on principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, which stipulates that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution;

"5. *Condemns* all governmental and non-governmental entities that engage in the shameful practice of dumping toxic wastes in territories and waters of developing countries, thus further retarding the pace of their development in general;

"6. *Reiterates its call upon* all Governments to institute waste management measures or to strengthen existing waste management systems in their territories with the aim of effectively controlling the transfer and movement of all toxic wastes across their jurisdiction;

"7. *Reaffirms* the Declaration of the Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7, which stipulates that States shall take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas;

"8. *Calls upon* all Member States to take legal, administrative and regulatory steps to ban the dumping of toxic wastes in developing countries and to cooperate fully in the investigation of all reported cases of the dumping of toxic wastes, and to apprehend and bring to justice all perpetrators with the aim of curbing the recurrence of such illegal movement and dumping of toxic wastes;

"9. *Invites* all Member States to continue their intensive campaign to enlighten their respective populations about the devastating effects of toxic wastes on human life, the environment and the economy in general;

"10. *Calls upon* all Member States that produce dangerous toxic wastes to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling those wastes in their own countries;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular in relation to paragraphs 2 to 5, as well as the progress made in the clean-up and relief efforts in the affected areas, in particular in Côte d'Ivoire."

18. At the 34th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of the Niger, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, made a statement, in the course of which draft resolution A/C.2/61/L.43 was withdrawn.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

19. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Special economic assistance for the Philippines

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the oil spill from the oil tanker that sank thirteen nautical miles off the south-western coast of the Province of Guimaras in the central Philippines on 11 August 2006, resulting in that country's unprecedented maritime ecological disaster,

Aware that the geographical features and location of the Philippines make it prone to natural and man-made disasters,

Acknowledging with appreciation the timely assistance extended by the international donor community, in particular the Governments of Australia, France, Germany, Indonesia, Japan and the United States of America, as well as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization,

Noting the immediate response by the Government of the Philippines to this ecological disaster, which is straining its limited resources in the needed massive clean-up operations, and its request for international support,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with and support to the Government and people of the Philippines;

2. *Invites* Member States and concerned United Nations bodies, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to provide additional economic and technical assistance in the post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes;

3. *Invites* the international community and the United Nations system and other international organizations to increase their support for the strengthening of the disaster risk management and disaster preparedness capacity of the Philippines;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session, as part of his consolidated report submitted under the sub-item entitled "Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions", on the collaborative effort extended to the Philippines and the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and clean-up efforts in the affected communities.

Draft resolution II
Humanitarian assistance and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/232 of 21 December 1990, 46/147 of 17 December 1991, 47/154 of 18 December 1992, 48/197 of 21 December 1993, 49/21 E of 20 December 1994, 50/58 A of 12 December 1995, 51/30 B of 5 December 1996, 52/169 E of 16 December 1997, 53/1 I of 16 November 1998, 55/176 of 19 December 2000, 57/151 of 16 December 2002 and 59/219 of 22 December 2004,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Commending the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, the International Contact Group on the Mano River Basin, the United Nations system and its specialized agencies, donor countries and institutions, and governmental and non-governmental organizations for their continued support for the peacebuilding process and development of Liberia,

Commending also the United Nations Mission in Liberia for its important role in the maintenance of peace and stability in the country,

Noting with appreciation the holding of democratic elections in October and November 2005, which culminated in the inauguration in January 2006 of the first democratically elected woman president in Africa,

Noting the progress made in a number of areas, including the consolidation of governmental authority throughout the country evidenced by the national development agenda, which encompasses four benchmarks: security, good governance and the rule of law, economic revitalization and infrastructure, and basic services, which are also important elements for sustainable economic growth and development,

Realizing that, in spite of the positive gains of the recent past, the situation in Liberia remains fragile and still constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the subregion,

1. *Expresses* its gratitude to the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, donor countries and institutions, the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations for their valuable support in their adoption of a comprehensive approach to peacebuilding in Liberia and the subregion;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his continued efforts in mobilizing the international community, the United Nations system and other organizations to provide assistance to Liberia;

3. *Invites* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide assistance to Liberia to facilitate the continued creation of an enabling environment for the promotion of peace, socio-economic development and regional security, including by emphasizing capacity-building, institution-building and employment generation in their work and ensuring that such work complements and contributes to the development of an economy characterized by a

[1] A/61/209.

predictable investment climate conducive to entrepreneurship, good governance and the rule of law;

4. *Invites* the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to support the Government's national reconstruction and development agenda, including the poverty reduction strategy process and the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the round-table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia planned for early 2007, and invites the participation of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies in close collaboration with the Government of Liberia and its development partners;[2]

6. *Urges* the Government to continue to create an environment conducive to the promotion of socio-economic development, peace and security in the country, to the reintegration of internally displaced persons and to its commitment to ensure the upholding of human rights, the rule of law and national reconciliation;

7. *Appeals* to the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate assistance to programmes and projects identified in the present report of the Secretary-General;[1]

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts in coordinating the work of the United Nations system and to mobilize financial, technical and other assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

(b) To report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to consider at its sixty-third session the status of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia.

[2] See S/2006/743, para. 52.

Draft resolution III
International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

The General Assembly,

Recalling all previous resolutions in which it called upon the international community to continue to render material, technical and financial assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, including resolution 59/216, adopted by consensus on 22 December 2004,

Recalling also that the Security Council, in its resolution 922 (1994) of 31 May 1994 and subsequent resolutions adopted as from 2001, the President of the Security Council, in statements on Angola, and the General Assembly, in all of its resolutions on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, have, inter alia, called upon the international community to provide economic assistance to Angola,

Bearing in mind that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating the conditions for long-term development and poverty reduction in Angola lies with the Government of Angola, together with, where appropriate, the participation of the international community,

Noting the importance of international engagement for the consolidation of peace in Angola,

Noting with satisfaction the successful implementation of and effective compliance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol,[1]

Noting that an economically revived and democratic Angola will contribute to regional stability,

Noting with satisfaction the recent election of Angola as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission,

Recalling the first Round-Table Conference of Donors, held in Brussels from 25 to 27 September 1995,

Welcoming the efforts made by donors and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to provide humanitarian, economic and financial assistance to Angola,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Recognizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of Angola for the welfare of its citizens, including returning refugees and internally displaced persons, together with the support of the international community;

3. *Recognizes also* the efforts undertaken by the Government of Angola towards ensuring the maintenance of the peace and national security so necessary for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and economic stabilization of the country, and in this context encourages the Government, with the support of the international community, to continue its efforts for poverty reduction and the achievement of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, including, inter alia, social reintegration, mine action, rural development and food security, gender

[1] S/1994/1441, annex.
[2] A/61/209.

mainstreaming, education and the rehabilitation of social and economic infrastructures;

4. *Welcomes* the continued commitment of the Government of Angola to improve governance, transparency and accountability in the management of public resources, including natural resources, encourages the Government of Angola to continue its efforts to that end, and calls on international organizations and others in a position to do so to assist the Government of Angola in this endeavour, including through the promotion of responsible business practices;

5. *Recognizes* the role that South-South cooperation is playing in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the economy of Angola;

6. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Government of Angola to the development and strengthening of its democratic institutions, encourages the Government of Angola, with the necessary support of the international community, to continue its efforts with a view to holding legislative and presidential elections, as both would accelerate and consolidate the democratic development of the country, and in this regard welcomes the beginning of the voter registration process on 15 November 2006 as part of the road map for the holding of legislative and presidential elections;

7. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its leadership, coordination and successful implementation of the programme for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and for ensuring the delivery of humanitarian assistance to those in need, all of which contribute to placing the country on the path to sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the international community, the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and the governmental and non-governmental organizations that are participating in humanitarian assistance programmes in Angola, including mine-action activities, and appeals for their continued contribution to humanitarian mine-action activities in a manner complementary to that of the Government;

9. *Expresses its gratitude* to donors and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes for the assistance provided to Angola in support of initiatives and programmes for the alleviation of the humanitarian crisis and poverty eradication.